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He was chosen a member of this Society in March, 1856. He took a strong interest in its proceedings, was a constant attendant at our meetings, and frequently took part in the discussions.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College in 1848, and from Yale College in 1860.

DECEMBER MEETING.

A stated monthly meeting of the Society was held this day, Thursday, 10th December, 1868, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President, Mr. WINTHROP, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary read the record of the last meeting.

The Librarian reported donations to the Library during the past month from the State of Ohio; the State of Vermont; the American Congregational Association; the Smithsonian Institution; the State Historical Society of Iowa; the Suffolk (England) Institute of Archæology; the Trustees of Brown University; the Trustees of Oberlin College; the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston; the Bureau of Refugees for Freedmen; the Cretan Committee; the Publishers of the "Book Buyer"; John Appleton, M.D.; Franklin B. Dexter, Esq.; Mr. Lewis Hayden; Thomas J. Herring, Esq.; B. P. Johnson, Esq.; Rev. William S. Perry; Rev. C. T. Thayer, and from Messrs. E. Ames, Amory, Folsom, Green, Metcalf, Peabody, C. Robbins, Shurtleff, Smith, Wheatland, and Winthrop, of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Brinton Coxe, Esq., dated "Phila. 7th Dec., 1868," notifying him that he had sent to the Society "a military map of Boston and its vicinity, in the year 1776," which he asked leave to present to the Society. The map is entitled "Carte * von dem Hafen und der Stad[t] Boston, mit den umliegenden Gegenden und den Lägern sowohl der Americaner als auch der Engländer, von dem Chewal de Beaurin, nach dem Pariser Orig[i]nal von 1776." It was published at "Leipzig," and its text is in the German language.

The thanks of the Society were returned for the gift.

Dr. GREEN stated that the Society was already in possession of the French map from which this German map was copied; and that it contained what is said to be the earliest known representation of the Pine-tree Banner.

The President said he would state, in order that the fact might go upon record, that General Grant, the President elect of the United States, paid a visit to the rooms of the Society, on the third instant, in company with Ex-Governor Clifford and Ex-Judge Bigelow. The President said he received notice only a few minutes beforehand of the intention of the General to visit the rooms, but he was happy to be present to do the honors on the occasion. He regretted that there was no time to summon any other members to be present.

* "Map of the Harbour and of the Town of Boston, with the surrounding Country, and the Camps as well of the Americans as of the English, by the Chevalier de Beaurin, after the Paris Original of 1776."

The President spoke of two volumes lying upon the table, written by members of the Society, and presented by them; namely, "The Military Services and Public Life of Major-General John Sullivan," by Thomas C. Amory, and "Reminiscences of European Travel," by Andrew P. Peabody.

He presented, himself, a card photograph of Count Adolphe de Circourt, an Honorary Member; and an admirable daguerreotype of our late associate, Isaac P. Davis.

Mr. ELLIS AMES read the following paper on the qualification for voting, in the Province Charter:—

The qualification of freeholders, or other persons, to have a vote in the election of members to represent their respective towns in the General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, was by the Province Charter a property qualification only.

In the Province Charter, or duplicate original thereof, brought over by Governor Phipps, and which arrived at Boston May 14, 1692, now in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, that qualification is plainly expressed as follows; to wit, "an estate of Freehold in Land within our said Province or Territory to the value of Forty shillings per annum at the least, or other estate to the value of *Forty* pounds sterling."

On the first printing of the charter, in 1692, the other estate than freehold in land as the property qualification was put at "*Fifty* pounds sterling." On the 30th of November, 1692, the General Court passed an act, approved by Governor Phipps, establishing precedents and forms of writs and processes; and, after the prescribed form for the Governor's writ to the sheriff of each county, requiring the sheriff of each county to make out a precept to the selectmen of each town

in his county, and requiring the selectmen to cause the freeholders and other inhabitants of their several towns, duly qualified, as in and by the charter directed, to assemble, at such time and place as the selectmen should appoint, to elect one or more persons to represent them in General Court, &c.,—then followed the prescribed form of the sheriff's warrant to the selectmen of the several towns in his county in the words following; to wit,—

“These are in their majesties names to will and require you forthwith to cause the freeholders and other inhabitants of your town that have an estate of freehold in land within this province or territory of forty shillings per annum at the least, or other estate to the value of *forty* pounds sterling, to assemble and meet at such time and place as you shall appoint, then and there to elect” “one or more persons” “to represent them in a General Court” “to be convened,” &c.

Upon this act or law being laid before the King in Council, the whole act was annulled on Aug. 22, 1695, “because,” in the language of the Committee of the Council, “the sheriff's precept directed other inhabitants worth £40 to elect when the charter appointed such inhabitants worth £50 to elect”; that is, the act or statute assumed to make the property qualification of other estate than freehold £10 sterling less than the charter or constitution, and hence the act or statute was unconstitutional, as we now familiarly say.

In the editions of the Province laws of 1699, 1714, and 1726, and in a London edition of the laws of 1724, the property qualification other than of freehold in lands is printed in the copy of the charter prefixed thereto, as follows; viz., “or other estate to the value of *Fifty* pounds sterling”; but in the editions of the Perpetual Laws of 1742 and 1759 (for the charter was never prefixed to the editions of the Temporary Laws), the property qualification, other than of freehold in lands, is printed in the charter prefixed thereto, as follows; viz., “or other estate to the value of *Forty* pounds sterling.”

Again, in the edition of the more important Colonial and Provincial laws, edited by Mr. Dane, Mr. Prescott, and Judge Story, and published in 1814, the property qualification of the voter, other than of freehold in lands, is printed in the copy of the charter prefixed thereto at "*forty*" pounds sterling.

A controversy existed between the Provincial politicians opposed to the British administration, and the King in Council, through their Committee on Trade and Plantations, as to whether, by the charter, an inhabitant of the Province, not a freeholder, was required to have other estate to the value of forty pounds sterling or fifty pounds sterling in value, to entitle him to vote. The former insisted that they were entitled to go by the very words, "*forty* pounds sterling," plainly expressed in the charter, in the custody of the Secretary of the Province, and actually signed by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal; the latter insisted that the charter required the property qualification, other than estate of freehold in lands, to be *fifty* pounds sterling.

On looking into a printed copy of the "Acts and Laws of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay," now in the Public-Record Office in London, formerly the State-Paper Office, to which the Province Charter is prefixed and certified by Governor Bernard, on March 30, 1761, the qualification of the electors to vote for a representative reads, as printed, "an estate of freehold in land" "to the value of Forty shillings, per annum, at the least; or other estate to the value of *forty* pounds sterling." But this, aside from Governor Bernard's certificate, is only what we see prefixed to every copy of our editions of the Perpetual Laws, either of 1759 or of 1742.

In "Colonial Entry Book," No. 62, in the Public-Record Office, pages 298 and following, there is an entry of said charter plainly written, with "Memorandum," "This Charter *past* the Great Seal the 7th Oct. 1691." Article 15th (page 329) says, —

“Provided alwaies that noe freeholder or other person shall have a vote in the Eleccion of Members to serve in any great and generall Court or Assembly to be held as aforesaid, who, at the time of such Election, shall not have an Estate of freehold in land within our said Province or Territory of the value of *fourty* shillings per annum at the least or other estate to the value of *fifty* pounds sterling.”

The original charter of the Province, so called, enrolled on the Patent Rolls, and in the Public-Record Office, London, has the words, “or other estate to the value of *fifty* pounds sterling,” clearly and plainly engrossed therein, and has, at the end thereof, only these words, viz., “*By Writ of Privy Seal,*” without any signature whatever. While the Province Charter, brought over by Governor Phipps, has the actual signatures of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, yet the invariable practice in England was not to have any signature whatever to the enrolled charters of colonies and provinces kept with the public records at home.

On turning to the Docquet of the Privy Seal, Signet Book, 3d William and Mary, it will be seen that the Privy Seal, or Warrant, was procured by the Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State, and countersigned by Sir George Treby, then Attorney-General of England, Sept. 26, 1691. This Privy Seal consists of three skins of parchment, each signed by King William and Queen Mary. The words therein, “*or other estate to the value of fifty pounds sterling,*” are on the first line of the centre or second skin of parchment; and, upon inspection, it is plain that “*forty* pounds sterling” was first written, and that the word “*forty*” was afterwards altered to “*fifty*.”

Mr. Sainsbury, of the Public-Record Office, from whom these particulars were communicated in answer to the inquiries of Abner C. Goodell, Esq., of Salem, is of opinion that the alteration from “*forty*” to “*fifty*” was made before the King and Queen signed; for, in fact, eleven days afterward, namely, on the 7th of October, 1691, the charter passed the Great Seal; and the words “*fifty* pounds sterling” are clearly written on the patent roll now in the English archives.

On turning to Colonial Entry Book, Vol. 62, it plainly appears that there was some discussion of this particular question; for on page 277 of that record is the following entry:—

“Abstract of the Minutes for the Charter of the Massachusetts Colony directed at the Committee of Plantations with the report of Mr Attorney General.”

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“That there be a General Court or Assembly to be chosen by the Freeholders of 40^s per annum and other inhabitants *worth 50 each in money* to meet every year, the last Wednesday in May and *oftner*, if the Governor shall think fitt who may convene, prorogue and dissolve them.”

This record shows that the ownership of personal estate, to the value of fifty pounds sterling, by an inhabitant of the Province not having a freehold to the value of forty shillings sterling, was intended to be the qualification of a voter, and that it was so settled by the King in Council before the King and Queen actually signed, as before stated.

The discrepancy as to the words “*forty*” and “*fifty*” between the Province Charter, now in the State House, and the enrolled charter in the Public-Record Office, may have arisen from a mistake of the clerk in copying from the enrolled charter, and not detected in a subsequent comparison. More probably, however, in the haste which seems to have characterized this proceeding, the parchment, afterward sent over as our charter, was copied from the actual original, that is, the Privy Seal parchment, before it was signed by the King and Queen, and before the word “forty” was changed to “fifty,” and of course before the enrolled charter was drafted from the corrected instrument signed by their majesties; and by accident and mistake sent in that condition and without correction to the Province.

However the discrepancy may have arisen, the party in the Province opposed to British interference, especially during

the forty years preceding the Revolution, claimed that the home government were bound by the words as they were plainly written in the charter itself as sent over to us.

Accordingly, upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1780, in chap. 1, sect. 3, House of Representatives, art. 4, the qualification of a voter in the choice of a representative of a town is "*having a freehold estate of the annual income of three pounds or any estate of the value of sixty pounds.*" The pounds of the constitution in 1780 were what was then, before and afterwards, called *lawful money*; and a pound lawful money, as every one knows, was three dollars and thirty-three cents and one-third. Three pounds lawful money was the same sum as forty shillings sterling; and sixty pounds lawful money was the same sum as forty pounds sterling.

This paper may not be devoid of interest, as it shows the history of the property qualification of a voter for a representative of a town in the General Court of Massachusetts under the Constitution of 1780.

The President communicated a pamphlet from the author, Richard Almack, F. S. A., a Corresponding Member, entitled "Kedington and the Barnardistons"; also from our associate Mr. Whitmore, Part VIII. of the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, also a Corresponding Member.

The President presented the following papers, which had been copied for him from the public archives in London, by Mr. W. Noël Sainsbury, of "Her Majesty's Public-Record Office," — also a Corresponding Member of our Society. In communicating these papers the President remarked, that some of them contain very extraordinary and most erroneous statements, and that all of them would require careful annotation to save

us from seeming to give currency to what Mr. Jefferson denominated "false facts." Some grains of wheat, however, would doubtless be found among the chaff; and, at all events, it was interesting and important to know what sort of information was communicated to the British government, in regard to the American Colonies, at the early period to which these papers relate, and what sort of impressions the British Ministry acted on, in their Colonial policy. It is difficult to imagine from what source Sir Joseph Williamson, the Under-Secretary of State, could have derived many of the strange and absurd blunders with which the Notes attributed to him abound. A large part of these Notes were evidently compiled for the purpose of supplying arguments to the government of Charles II. for the re-assertion of the claim of England to the Province of New Netherland, or for furnishing a justification for the expedition (soon afterwards sent) for the reduction of that Colony. They may have answered the purpose for which they were prepared; but a stranger medley of fact and fiction has rarely found a place on the public records of any country. The circumstantial narrative concerning Henry Hudson; the detailed account of the transportation of the Pilgrims from Holland *by the Dutch(!)* in a ship of *five hundred tons(!)*; and the story of Dutch treachery, in conducting the vessel to Plymouth, instead of guiding it to the Hudson, — may serve as illustrations of the imaginative character of these Notes. The latter story, indeed (of which these Notes give the earliest discovered version), was revived, with some differences, in Morton's "Memo-

rial," in 1669. But in either form it is regarded as altogether improbable.

The President desired to refer these papers to our Publishing Committee, with full authority to print or reject them, as they pleased. But it seemed to him that their publication might serve a useful purpose, both as showing what was the received history of the period, and as affording a salutary warning against trusting too implicitly even to what may be found in ancient official records.

[*Sir Joseph Williamson's* Original Notes relating to New England,*
Written about 1663.]

Colonial
Papers.
No. 45.

A Gov^r about to be sent, 1634, & S^r Ferd. Gorges to be y^e man, † to bring all to a settlem^t upon y^e great licence & presumption of y^e planters of N. Plimouth.

N. Eng.
1634.

S^d by Edw. Winthrope's ‡ Papers.

The first planters of N. Plimouth, being people in K. James time that would not conforme, they went over into Holl^d & from thence by application to K. James gott leave to goe & plant in N. Engl. und^r y^e Kinges protec^ōn & wth liberty of conscience § w^{ch} was signified to s^d Winthrope || by S^r R. Naunton then Sec^y of State.

Upon w^{ch} they obtained a Com^{iss}ⁿ from K. James for y^e ordering their Body Politicke. ¶

* Williamson was Under-Secretary of State. He was subsequently Secretary of State, and Keeper of H. M. State Papers. — W. N. S.

† See Bradford's "Plymouth Plantation," pp. 328, 329; Winthrop's "History of New England," i. pp. 137, 138. — Eds.

‡ Mistake for "Winslow." Some of the memoranda on this and the two following pages are evidently taken from the Petition of Edward Winslow, printed in the "Proceedings" of this Society for 1861, pp. 131-134. — Eds.

§ See "Proceedings," p. 132; Bradford, p. 29. — Eds.

|| "Winslow." The agents of the Pilgrims at Leyden, who solicited the privilege of "liberty in Religion," from the King of England, were Robert Cushman and John Carver. Bradford, i. p. 29, and note. — Eds.

¶ From Winslow's "Petition." Perhaps the Wincob or Wyncopp patent, from the Virginia Company, dated June 17, 1619, is intended by him. See Bradford, p. 41; and Manuscript Records of the Virginia Company, in the Library of Congress. — Eds.

Winthroe in this time though a layman preached to them & even marryed them of w^{ch} he was accused here in Eng^d in Sec. Cooke's time of Sec^y.*

They were called in question for being Brownists in K. Ch. 1. time. Sec. Cooke, Sec^y.

They insisted that they were good Subjects, owned y^e K. as Sovereigne, say that they evⁿ refused to make any Treaty wth any Natives in those Countreyes save (those) who did together wth themselves acknowledge the K. for Sovereigne. Their accusers in that time were one Morton, S^r Chr. Gardiner & one Bull. †

At that time y^e thought was to bring them to conformity in Religion & to sett a Gov^r. ov^r them. But w^{ch} they opposed here by Edw. Winthorpe, ‡ at w^{ch} time it happened that he was by y^e Lords imprisoned.

Sir Jo. Cooke Sec^y.

1633. About y^e yeare 1633, that is before the yeare it was that y^e Dutch had planted themselves on y^e North of y^e River where they built a fort called Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, one Walter Twilley was Gov^r., w^{ch} y^e then English in N. England opposed as an usurpacōn & §

1623. The K. for y^e encouraging persons, especially in y^e Western parts, to send ov^r planters into N. Engl^d & sent circular lett^{rs} to severall Countyes, as Devon, Cornwall, Somerssett, Cittys of Bristoll & Exeter, directed to the Lds. L^{ts} & Dep. Lieut^s & Justices & ||

1634. In y^e yeare 1634 the Comp^y of N. Engl^d of w^{ch} S^r Ferd. Gorges was, ¶ agreed to give up y^e Patent they then had & to receive another from y^e King wth such alteracōns as y^e K. pleased, i.e. y^e K. reserving y^e Govern^t to himself.

* "Winslow" is here intended; and see Bradford, pp. 329, 330; and "Proceedings" of this Society for January, 1861, pp. 131-134. — Eds.

† "Proceedings" for 1861, p. 133. — Eds.

‡ "Edward Winslow" is, of course, here meant. He acted as agent for the Massachusetts Colony, as well as for the Plymouth Colony, to avert the impending doom of a "General Governor." See Palfrey, i. p. 391; "Proceedings" for 1861, pp. 131-134. — Eds.

§ Fort Amsterdam, on Manhattan Island, was commenced in 1626 and completed in 1628, in the directorship of Peter Minuet, and before the arrival of Van Twiller. Brodhead's "New York," pp. 165, 183. — Eds.

|| See Sainsbury's Calendar, p. 47.

¶ "Was a member," or "was Treasurer." — Eds.

The Dutch it seemes had come & planted themselves on y^e. 1634.
river of Connecticute, calling it New Netherlands, & those of
y^e. Mattachusetts or New Plimouth were suspected to have
called them in, for w^{ch} crime Winthorpe,* their Agent in Engl^d
was committed. This was charged upon that Colony by S^r. Ferd.
Gorges, 1634, in his addresses & papers to y^e. Ministers. And
upon this & other such incid^{ts}, y^e. Governm^t here discovered y^e.
insolence & rebellious hum^r of y^e. Colony of N. Plimouth, or
rather y^e. Colony finding w^t ill opinion the Governm^t here had
of them, they called y^e. Dutch in for their countenance & sup-
port ag^t y^e. King.

An Ord^r. was settled that no Vessell wth Passengers or 1639.
Victualls should part from any port for New Engl. wthout li-
cense from y^e. Board & so it was proclaimed all 1634 † & every
passenger tooke y^e. Oaths of Alleg^{ce} & Supremacy.

The principall und^rtakers for y^e. planta^{co}n of y^e. Mattachusetts Y^e Matta
Bay in N. Engl. & not mentioned wth their wives & children chusetts
were 1629.

S^r Jo. Winthorpe Gov^r & 3 Sonns.

S^r Rich. Saltonstall.

Isaac Johnson & y^e. La. Arbella sister to y^e. E. Lincolne, his
wife.

M^r Ch. Fines y^e. E. Lincolnes Brother &c &c &c. †

"[L. Carleton being Sec^{ry}.]"

N.B. These und^rtakers had 2 yeares before sent 3 or 400
Serv^{ts} before to provide for them houses, corne, &c but y^e. Serv^{ts}
were idle or unfortunate for wⁿ. Winthorpe & his followers ar-
rived in 6 shippes they found all in great want & distresse.
Wth him went one Stephens a very able shipwright.

Happened a great Plague in that part where y^e. Mattachusetts 1623.
are since settled, w^{ch} swept away all y^e. Natives for 60 miles in
diameter. This plague was in 1623 or 1622 & y^e. next yeare

* Of course, "Winslow." — Eds.

† Sic. — Eds.

‡ The compiler of this paper evidently copied these names from the document en-
tered in Sainsbury's "Calendar of Colonial Papers," p. 112, No. 78. The whole memo-
randum is printed in the "Proceedings" for November, 1860, p. 93. — Eds.

a shipp went wth 120 men & women from Engl^d to plant in Delaware Bay, but casually were forced into this Mattachusetts Bay & there stayed.*

1628. From this y^e Colony got by little & little & was in 1628 of about 500 people. †

1632. By y^e yeare 1632 w^{ch} was but three years after Winthrop's arrivall they in y^e Mattachusetts were reckoned 2000 persons.

In this yeare it appears to be that y^e first thoughts were taken of sending a Gov^r to N. Engl^d, i.e. indeed to sett one over y^e Mattachusetts, w^{ch} they s^d was to invade their priviledges granted in their Charter & to alter their Govern^t.

S^r Ferd. Gorges was y^e man resolved on to be Gov^r, & this as was s^d upon some informaço^{ns} given by S^r Chr. Gardiner, one Morton & one Ratcliffe & Bull &c as if that Colony were ill affected to y^e King & y^e Naturall Govern^t home &c w^{ch} others s^d were but scandalls, & S^r F. Gorges onely a designe of private advantage &c.

Those here that pleaded for y^e Plantaçoⁿ were one M^r Downing, one Capt. Wiggin &c. †

M^r Sec. Cooke lookes to have been a friend of y^e Plantaçoⁿ of Mattachusetts.

Upon complaints brought in & particularly upon an Informaçoⁿ in writing of S^r Chr. Gardiner of abuses in y^e Govern^t of y^e Mattachusetts by ord^r of y^e Board of Dec. 19. 1632. it was referred to certaine of y^e Lordes to examine w^t Patents were out, how obtained & how exercised &c. §

1627. The K. of France grants even all this Country of N. Engl^d to y^e Canada Comp^y of France by Lett^{rs} Patents. ||

1634. S^r Ferd. Gorges was first by his Ma^{ty}s appointed to be Gov^r. of N. Engl.

* The student of New-England history need not be told that there are as many errors in this paragraph as there are lines; and they are too obvious to be formally pointed out. — Eds.

† Plymouth Colony, at this time, contained about 300 persons; the Massachusetts Colony "not much above fifty or sixty persons." — Eds.

‡ See "Collections" of this Society, 3 Ser. vol. viii. pp. 320-325. — Eds.

§ See Sainsbury's "Calendar," p. 158, No. 71. — Eds.

|| This may refer to the new project for settling Quebec, for which see Charlevoix, *Nouv. France*, under this date. — Eds.

At this time y^e old Patentees, Gorges &^c resolved to surrend^r their old Patent, & each to take out severall ones of w^t was theirs.

At y^e same time he insisted to have y^e Patent granted or pretended to be granted to those planted in Mattachusetts Bay, repealed, who grew already troublesome & usurping upon y^e neighb^r Planters.

K. James in y^e 4th year of his Reigne, 9. Apr. gave license by Lett^{rs} Patents for y^e establishing two Colonies in Virginia y^e one called y^e First Colony und^rtaken by certeine Noblemen Kn^{ts} Merch^{ts} about London, y^e other called y^e Second Colony und^rtaken by certaine Noblemen, Kn^{ts}, Merchants &^c in y^e Western parts of Engl^d.

4 Jacobi,
i.e. 1606.

The First Colony had their Patent enlarged twice before y^e yeare 1619.

The Second did An^o 1619 pray further priviledges as

1. To be called N. Engl^d, w^{ch} name y^e p^{ce} [K. Ch. I. that was afterwards] had given it.

2. To extend from 40 to 45 degr. North latitude &^c.

3. To have a Councell here in Engl^d for their governm^t & .

S^r Ferd Gorges being to goe ov^r Gov^r, it was in proposition to write to y^e severall Countyes to engage y^e Justices of Peace &^c to reco^mend it up & downe to as many as would transport themselves to plant & inhabite in N. Engl^d.*

1634.

[*Sir Jos. Williamson's Original Notes.*]

Ill timed.

They have there a quarrell among themselves between y^e Reged Independ^{ts} who were y^e first Colonists, & a larger opinion und^r one Stone, who if let alone that yeare would have fallen in pieces.†

New Engl^d
1663.

Warwicke‡ was of all men y^e worst to doe it, debauched, idle, & und^r great p^rjudices.

* See, under this date, in Sainsbury's "Calendar," p. 192, No. 34, for draft of proposed letter to be written. — Eds.

† The Rev. Samuel Stone, of Connecticut, is probably here referred to. — Eds.

‡ Possibly a mistake for Maverick, though it is doubtful to what transaction the note refers. — Eds.

Cartwright, a for all fopp, perswaded himsele to be a Jesuite by old Bellingham, of y^e family of Jesus.

S^r R. Carre a weake man.

Y^e Boundary of Conecticut is forfeited. 22 Seaport Townes would have been cutt off.

[*Sir Joseph Williamson's Orig^l Notes written about 1663.*]

Narrangancetts Plantaçõn. Framed first by certaine English who retireing for scruple of Conscience, about 1643 upon applicaçõn obtained a Charter or Incorporaçõn from y^e Co^mmittee for Foreigne Plantaçõns und^r y^e Parliam^t, empowering them to choose their owne Offic^{rs} & to make Lawes to be as neare as might be to y^e Lawes of England, and upon this have framed a Body of Lawes, Yet all Writs proceed in y^e King's name. This Charter was renewed by y^e King 1661 or 2.

1615. A Co^mmissⁿ or Patent of N. Engl^d granted to y^e W. parts of England about 1615.

Vid. Jo. Smith's Voyages thither, wth y^e Mapp &c 1618 in y^e Paper Office, w^{ch} seemes to have been one of y^e first discoveryes of it, viz^t 1614.*

Dutch Usurpaçõn. About 1620 &c The Dutch first en-croached upon us there in y^e North part of N. England, but only a trade, not p^ttending so much as a Colony there, much lesse any sole Propriety. Vid. S^r Dudley Carleton's l^{res} 1621 from y^e Hague.

The D. West Indy Comp^y was erected about 1621.

[*Sir Joseph Williamson's Papers, 1663.*]

Colonial
Papers.
No. 45.

I humbly conceive that w^{ch} gives a Nation right to Coun-tryes undiscovered, is a primary discovery, & those places we p^ttend to in behalf of his Sacred Majestye & Successors were by his Royall Predicessors at a vast expence of the treasure of the nation, as well as of the lives of many of his good sub-

* See Sainsbury's Calendar, p. 21, No. 42. — Eds.

jects (severall of them beinge persons of honnour & parts) discovered, & longe after hid from those, who now p^rsume to possess them, w^{ch} we shall prove as well by foreigne Geographers as our owne.

First, that Sebastian Cabot in the 14 yeare of Kinge Henry 7th, of happy memory, discovered from Cape Florida, w^{ch} lyes in 25 degrees North lattitude, & from thence to 67 degrees $\frac{1}{2}$, is demonstrated by Clement Adams, a French gentleman,* who ingraved a Mapp of the aforesaid Sebastian discoveries. Galeatious Butrigarius, the Pope's legatt in Spaine, asserts the same. Baptista Ramusius in his p^rface to the third volumne of navigation, speaks of the gratuety of the afor^s.^d Kinge Henry the 7th to the said Sebastian Cabot for his discovery of the Northerne parts of America, and the like is mentioned in the sixt Chapter of the third decad of Peter Martirs Ab angleria, & Franciscus Lopez de Gomara (a Spaniard) in the 4th Chapter of his generall historie of the West Indies, grants us to have the right from them & all others nations of the north part of America; the improvement of this discovery was obstructed at first by the troubles that brake out in Scotland in y^e eveninge of Kinge Henry the 7th. Kinge Henry the 8th though an active prince had noe leisure for it, beinge taken up wth that great worke of rescueinge the supremacie of the Crowne from Papall usurpation & other great affairs both at home & abroad. After him his Son K. Edward the 6th reigned & dyed in his nonage, and Q. Maryes short reigne was spent in endeavoringe to restore that interest of the See of Rome which her father had rejected. At length Q. Elisabeth havinge surpassed the difficulties of her entry into Government laid hold on the first opertunity to prosecute & improve the discoveries of her Royall Grandfather, sending first Captaine White, S^r. Walter Raleigh, S^r. Geo. Summers, S^r. Humfrey Gilbert, S^r. Richard Greenville, Captaine Hunt, S^r. Thomas Gates, † and many other persons of qualey, to possess what was before discovered, most of w^{ch} persons perished in those designes wth the loss of at least

* Hakluyt, who must have known Adams, says he was an Englishman. — Eds.

† A number of these persons distinguished themselves in the reign of James I. rather than in that of Elizabeth. — Eds.

five thousand of her then Majesties good subjects. And in the 4th of Kinge James of happy memory Henrie Hudson (an English gentleman at the proper charge of S^r John Popham, Quarles & Jackson (two merchants of London) by the King's permission, with three shippes well equipped, perfectly discovered all those lands, rivers &c bounded & beinge between y^e East end of Longe Island & Delaware Bay and sailed up a fresh river with one of his shippes fiftie leagues, discovering many places fitt for trade &c. But the shipp beinge cast away and he sailinge home for England, there arose a difference between the Marriners & the said Hudson, soe that he proceeded to some degrees of severity with them, & those persons to be revenged of their cheife, inform'd the aforesaid Quarles & Jackson (cheife justice Popham being dead) that the said Hudson had cast away the ship negligently, for w^{ch} he was imprisoned by the said Quarles & Jackson, but quickly sett at liberty by an immediate order from his then Majestie; yet notwithstanding the said Hudson finding Court affairs delatory (his pretence) went soon after into Holland and sold his Maps & cards to the Dutch; notwithstanding, the Dutch (for fear of Hudson) should be in future times an evidencer against them, cruelly committed him to the sea in a small boate, after they had got what they could of him, who the yeare following takinge the opertunity, presumed to send two shippes to trade wth the natives of Hudson's River (w^{ch} was called after his name), w^{ch} trade proved very beneficiall to the sd Dutch, soe that y^e yeare following they continewinge y^e factory and his Majestye having notice of the same (although his Majestie was naturally inclined to peace) commissioned & commanded S^r Samuel Argoll (in his voyage to Virginia whither he was bound) to stop at the said Hudson's River and to demand satisfaction of the said Dutch or any other straingers that should be there trading, and forwarne them for the future upon confiscation of ship & goods, w^{ch} was accordingly effected.*

* This singularly confused account of Henry Hudson will impress the reader as containing matter not hitherto included in his numerous biographies. If not a sheer invention of the compiler of these "notes," it is difficult to see from what sources the narrative is drawn. The earliest authority for this visit of Argall to the Hudson River is the "New-Albion," 1648. — EDS.

Now in the yeare 1620 the difference formerly between Archbishop Whitgift & Mr. Cartwright, the leader of the Non-conformists, & others about Church matters, was againe revived, soe that many persons removed into Holland for liberty of conscience, where afterwards beinge desirous to enlarge his Majesties empire in the west parts of the world, they in order thereunto, hyred a ship at Tarnere * in Zeeland of 500 tunns to transport themselves, beinge the number of 460 persons,† to Hudson's river aforesaid, or the west end of Longe Island, havinge bene informed they were places of incouragement, in respect of the temperature of aire, scituation & conveniency for tradinge. But the Dutch w^{ch} transported the said English brake faith wth them most perfidiouslye, landinge them, contrary to y^e agreement at their shippinge, 140 leagues from the place, N.E. in a barren Countrey, since called Plymouth Colonie in New England, ‡ where the Dutch havinge thus deceitfully lodged our English, they in the latter end of the same yeare 1621, settled a Dutch factorie in the said Hudson's River, through fraud & trechery, to the wearinge out of our English interest in that place, and contrary alsoe to their engagement given to Sr Samuell Argoll that they would come thether noe more. Soe that in pursuance of the said engagement, all they have there, both ships & goods, stands lyable to confiscation.

Moreover from the yeare 1632 to the yeare '38 there were severall hearings before his Maj^{ties} then Councill, occasioned by one Colonell Powell, in which buisness his then Majestie (Charles the first of glorious memory) was very senceable as to the past & present abuses and future inconveniencies, but by the spetious promises of the said Dutch, with the assistance of the Dutch salvo, the buisness, viz. of asserting the King's

* Ter Vere? — EDS.

† It is needless to point out to the intelligent reader the errors in this paragraph; but it would be interesting to know where the statements originated. — EDS.

‡ The Pilgrims were not transported to New England by the Dutch, but by an English Captain (Jones), hired by the Pilgrims. Morton, in his "Memorial," 1669, p. 12, first put in print this story of Dutch treachery, in a little different form from the above; viz., that Jones had been bribed by the Dutch to land the Pilgrims north of the place of their destination. — EDS.

interest so as to have possession thereof, was obstructed and afterwards the buisness not minded by reason of the cruell & unnaturall troubles that brake foorth amongst us, nevertheless as if they stood possessed there by right or had been borne Princes of the Place. It is incredible with what injurious insolency towards the English, as well as treachery to the poor natives they proceed to the accomplishinge their designes, for not to mention many villanies we shall instance only this of which there is ample testimony, that Anno 1638 Daniell How and his associates purchased divers lands of the natives of the West end of Longe Island & settled the same, but the then Dutch Governor Keift forcibly drove divers of them from their possessions & imprisoned others of them to their very great damage,* whereupon the Sachem or Chief Indian that sold the said English the Lands declared publiqlie, that he had sold the English that land, for which assertion the said Dutch cruelly murdered the said Native Prince, stakinge him alive to the dishonour of his Majestie & prejudice of his Crowne. Moreover the said Dutch have frequently imprisoned such English as would not owne allegiance to the state of Holland, fetchinge them of from their lawfull possessions. And within the six yeares they entred forcebly upon a towne purchased by one Pell † (an English gentleman) of the native Prince, at the charge of £500 starlinge, who had peopled the same with English at his & their very great charge, many of which people were imprisoned by the said Dutch for refusinge the Oath imposed by them, & others wounded y^t opposed the Dutch usurpation, and many have been since fined considerable somes, soe that our Countrymen beinge overawed and inslaved by them are constrainyed to stand still & see this high dishonor done to his Maj^{tie} & the trade wrested out of the hands of the Merchants of England, as may be seen by this briefe account of the retorne made by the Dutch the last yeare, 1662, from thence into Holland viz: the shipp Otter, this beinge the miserable estate of the English interest & affairs in that part of the world its humbly conceived it calls aloud

* See Brodhead's "New York," pp. 298, 300, 760. — EDS.

† Ibid., pp. 627, 733. — EDS.

upon us for remedy that we may noe longer sustaine the intolerable disgrace done to his Maj^{ty} (as far as his Ma^{tie} is culpable of suffringe by the intrusion of such monsters and the exceeding damage to his subjects by these bold usurpers.

Janu: 29th (63).

Having discoursed wth severall persons very well acquainted wth the affairs of New England & some of them having lately inhabited on Long Island, where they have yett an interest, by the best information wee can gaine, wee find

Colonial
Papers,
No. 45.

That the Dutch upon those Colonies doe not exceede thirteene hundred men.

That the English whoe live intermixed wth them are about six hundred men.

That some part of the Colony of Newhaven is distant about 15 leagues, where at present M^r Wintrop commands, from whence & from the East end of Long Island (w^{ch} consisteth of English) may bee gathered in 8 or 9 dayes time, 1300 or 1400 men, besides other English w^{ch} (they affirme) will come freely from other Colonies & some probability of engaging the Indians if need require. Soe that it seemes very probable that the Dutch may either be reduced to his Majesties obedience or dispossessed of their usurped dwellings & Forts, if his Majesty shall bee pleased to send three ships wth about 300 Land soldiers under good officers wth other provisions as followeth —

Firelockes	500	Match Lockes	500
Pikes	200	Paires of Pistolls	50
Carabins	50	Saddles, Bridles & Bitts	50
Mortar pieces	2	Brasse sakers w th field car-	
Barrills of powder	60	riages	2
Pickaxes	200	Match & bullett proportion ^{ble}	
Axes & Hatchetts each	24	Spades & Shovells	300
Wheelearrowes in quarters	50	Sawes single & double each	6
Ordinary Tents	50	Hand basketts	100
Halberts	24	Chirurgions Medecines to	
Drummes	6	the value of £40:	
Colours	3	Nailes & other iron worke	
Flint stones	one barrill	to the value of £40.	

The pay of 3 companies wth Officers according to his Majesties establishment heere in England amounts per mensem to . . 369 . 12. 00.

Besides victualls for their transportation.

If it shall be thought fitt to proceed in this designe it will bee necessary that letters bee sent from his Majesty to the severall Provinces in New England, commanding them to bee aiding & assisting (by all meanes wthin their power) to such as his Majesty shall employ in this designe & that all possible diligence bee used in the dispatch, in regard the season will bee proper for it wthin one monethe or 6 weekes at the farthest.

JO. BERKELEY.

G. CARTERET.

W. COVENTRYE.

CHARLES R.

Colonial
Papers,
No. 45.

Our Will & Pleasure is, That you forthwith prepare a Bill for Our Royall Signature, to passe Our Privy Seale, Warranting & authorizeing the Treañer & Under Treañer of Our Exchequer for the Time being, out of such Our Treasure as now is or hereafter shall be remaineing in the Receipt of Our said Exchequer, to pay or cause to be paid unto Our Right Trusty & Wellbeloved Councillour S^r George Carteret K^{nt} & Bart Our Treasurer of Our Navy or his Assignes, the sume of foure thousand pounds for & towards preparacõs to be made for the service by us intended in New England, the same to be by him received by way of Imprest & upon accompt. And for soe doeing this shall be Yo^r Warrant. Given att Our Court att Whitehall the 29th day of February In y^e sixteenth yeare of Our Reigne 166³/₄.

By his Ma^{ties} Comãd

HENRY BENNET.

To the Clerke of

Our Signet attending.

£4000 for p^rparacõs in New England.

Sir Geo. Downing to Sec. Sir H. Bennett.

Holland,
No. 227.

HAGUE, 15 April, 1664.

There is a ship come to Amsterdam yesterday from New Netherlands which brings newes that y^e English have taken possession of the South River there & driven the Hollanders out.* (Extract).

Same to Same.

Holland,
No. 228.

6 May, 1664.

This afternoon I have been wth Mons^r Dewitt, he told me they had a great allarme about a new buisness viz^t that the English should be now about sending to take New Netherland. I replyed that I knew *of no such Country but only in the Mapp, that indeed if their people were to be believed all the world were New Netherland, but that when that buisness shall be looked after, it will be found that y^e English had the first pattent & possession of those parts.

Sir Geo. Downing to Sec. Sir H. Bennett.

Holland,
No. 229.

16 Sept. 1664.

Van Goch writt them word in one of his letters that a certaine Dutch skipper that was then come to London called Claes Brett had gott trade att Virginia & loaded his ship there under an Englishman's name; it were good this buisness were examined strictly & how this should be for the deterring of others; by y^e said letter he saith y^t he had unloaded a ketch of tobacco at Jersey, over & above withall he reported that the English under y^e com^d of one Captaine Scott should have taken Long Island, by Commission from his Royall Highness.

Van Gogh writes from Chelsea 24 Oct. 1664, "There is also another rumour that there should be a ship arrived at Fal-

* The English fleet, sent out under the command of Nichols, to reduce New Netherland, did not sail from England till more than a month after the date of this letter; but the rumor of the action of Captain Scott and his associates on Long Island, the January preceding, may have taken the form expressed in Downing's letter. See Brodhead's "New York," pp. 726, 727. — Eds.

mouth come from the New Netherlands with some Inhabitants of the Long Island to be sent for Holland."

31 Oct. '64.

Here was a report th' other day that in Mounts Bay a place in the West of England there had bin a ship come in belonging to Amsterdam w^{ch} came from New Netherland & which had divers families & inhabitants of New Amsterdam aboard of her w^{ch} came all thence because they refused to live und^r the English Govern^t.

Colonial
Papers,
No. 46.

*To Our trusty & wellbeloved Collonell Richard Nicholls & to y^e rest
of Our Comiss^{rs} appointed by us for y^e visiteing Our Colonies of
New England &c and to every of them.*

CHARLES R.

Trusty & wellbeloved, Wee greet you well. In Our late letters Wee warned you to apply yo^r selves to all meanes of secureing those our Plantaço^{ns} from y^e hostilities of y^e Dutch, as likewise y^e shipp^s tradeing from thence. And since haveing cause to apprehend that y^e French may upon their account breake with us, Wee thought it fitt to warne you betimes to observe y^e same cautions & circumspection^s towards them, and further to authorise you, as Wee doe sufficiently by these presents, to damnify them to y^e utmost of y^r power in their adjacent Plantaço^{ns}. Your owne prudence will direct yⁿ to execute this with as much privacy as y^e nature of y^e undertakeing will endure, y^e whole management whereof Wee leave to yo^r better order, not being able to direct you particularly therein at this distance. And so Wee bid you farewell. Given att Our Court at Oxford y^e 5th day of Decemb. in y^e 17th yeare of our Reigne 1665.

By his Ma^{ty^s} Co^mmand

ARLINGTON.

Comiss^{rs} of New England.

To the Kings most Excellent Ma^{tie}.

Colonial
Papers,
No. 45.

The humble Petiçōn of John Scott, John Winthrop, Simon Broadstreet, Daniel Denison, Josias Winslow, Thomas Willet & Richard Lord Esq^{rs}

[1663.]

Sheweth

That yo^r Ma^{ties} Petiçōners with many others purchased divers Lands of the Natives in the Naviganset Country in New England for a valuable consideration and were quietly seised of the same some yeares and have in many places built and planted upon the said Lands, Inlarging yo^r Ma^{ties} Empire as in duty they are bound. But this last year 1662 many turbulent spirited Phanaticks, Inhabitants of Road Island, have disturbed Yo^r Ma^{ties} Petiçōners by cutting downe their Houses in the night and many other unheard of wayes by which yo^r Ma^{ties} Petiçōners are discouraged from making any further progress unless they have yo^r Ma^{ties} protection.

The Petiçōners doe therefore humbly pray That Yo^r Ma^{tie} would be graciously pleased to grant them Yo^r Ma^{ties} Letter to Your Colonies of the Mattechusetts & Conectecut, or what other way Yo^r Ma^{tie} in your Wisdome shall think fit, for releiving Yo^r Ma^{tie} poor Supliants.

And your Petiçōners shall ever pray &c.*

[Original Draft in Sir J. Williamson's hand.]

Colonial
Papers,
No. 45.

Trusty & wellb. Wee greet yⁿ well. Whereas Wee have been given to und^estand that our good Subj^{ts} Th: Chiff. Jo. Scott &c W^m Hudson & their Associates haveing in y^e right of Majo^r Atherton a just propriety in y^e Navagancett Countrey in New England, by Grants from y^e Native Princes of that Countrey & being desirous to improve that Countrey into an English Colony & Plantaçōn to y^e inlargeing of Our Empire & y^e cōmō good of Our Subj^{ts}, they are yet dayly disturbed & unjustly molested in their possession & honest & laudable en-

[abt 1663.]

* The original from which this was copied is a most beautiful piece of penmanship. — W. N. S.

deav^{rs}, by certaine unreasonable & turbulent Spirits of Providence Colony in New Engl^d afores^d to y^e great scandall of Justice & Govern^t & y^e emin^t discouragem^t of that hopefull Plantaçõn. Wee have thought fitt hereby effectually to recomend the s^d Propriet^{rs} to yo^r Neighbo^{rly} kindnesse & protecõn Willing yⁿ to be on all occasions assisting to them ag^t such unjust oppressions & molestaçõns, that so they may be secured in y^e full & peaceable* of their said Countrey according to y^e right & title they have to it. Wherein Wee will not doubt of yo^r readynesse & care & shall on all good occasions expresse how graciously wee accept of yo^r compliyançe wth this o^r recomendaçõn, And so Wee bid yⁿ farewell. Given &c.

Original Document.

*New Eng-
land.*

First, that this plantation was at first undertaken as others by his Ma^{ties} L^{tes} patents, & for the enlargement, greatnes & safetie of his Ma^{ties} Empire.

2^{dly}, that the rest of his Ma^{ties} dominions are much enfased by it, heere being all materialls at hand to furnish England wth shipping w^{ch} the timber of England may in a few yeares faile to doe. And that for his Ma^{ties} profit it is like to bee verie great from hence by the trade of fishing & beaver w^{ch} may yearelie bee transported into England.

3^{rdly}, that having found that the paucitie of inhabitants in Virginia, the scatteredness of villages & the profane & debauched lives of his Ma^{ties} subjects ther have not onlie hindred that plantation but even caused the Indians themselves to blaspheme Christianitie as that of the Spaniards formerly did in the West Indies, they have endeavoured to plant themselves neare together to encreas ther numbers by voluntarie Adventurers & keepe some strict discipline amongst themselves after the example of the reformed Churches, soe to winn the verie Indians themselves.

4^{thly}, What good effects this hath wrought amongst the Indians heere recite at large that memorable storie of that yong Indian Prince or Sagemores sonne whome M^r Williams educated & over whome two of ther witches weere assured by the Devill they had noe power over him as long as hee was in his custodie.

5^{thly}, That they daylie offer upp ther praiers in publike as often as they meete, for the long, happie, & gracious government of his sacred Ma^{tie}, the prosperitie of his roall Consort & princelie posteritie, Desiring nothing more next the glorie of God himselfe then the Honour & safetie of his Ma^{tie} & his Dominion by this ther perillous adventuring. — *Brit. Mus., Harleian*, 167, fol. 105.

BROWNISTS.

[*Abstracts made by Mr. Sainsbury, from the original documents in the Record Office, London.*]

Petition of the subjects falsely called Brownists to the Privy Council, for leave to emigrate to Canada, where they may worship God according to their conscience, do Her Majesty and their Country good service, and greatly annoy the bloody and persecuting Spaniard about the bay of Mexico. Are natural born subjects, and true and loyal, but many of them are now lying in other Countries exiled, and the rest greatly distressed through imprisonment &c only for matters of conscience. — *Domestic Elizabeth*, vol. 246, No. 56. [1597?]

N.B.* — This petition has no date, but by an entry in the Council Register we find it was sent in 1597. Their petition was granted; and they sailed in the Hopewell and Chancewell, and settled on an island called Rainé in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

This voyage was under the command of Charles Leigh, and is printed in Hakluyt, vol. iii. pp. 242–249. The two vessels were

* These comments, to p. 395, are by Mr. Sainsbury. — Eds.

"set to sea at the sole and proper charge of Charles Leigh and Abraham Van Herwick of London, merchants." They left Falmouth 28 April, and 18 May were on the bank of Newfoundland. On the 23rd the Chancewell was cast away "upon the maine of Cape Breton, within a great bay, 18 leagues within the Cape, and upon a rocke within a mile of the shore." The Hopewell having fished successively at the isle of Menego to the north of Cape Breton and at Brian's island, arrived 18 June at Ramea. Here they gave umbrage to the French, who assaulted the English, and the Indians being ready to do so, a parley ensued, and the contest subsided.*

In Sept. 1592, In an Address of the gentry of Suffolk to the Privy Council on the state of the Church, The writers, "as magistrates" say they do not allow the Papists their treacheries, subtilties and heresies, nor the Family of Love, an egg of the same nest, nor the Anabaptists, nor *Brownists*, *the overthrowers of the church and common weal, but abhor & punish all these*. The adversary has cunningly christened them with an odious name, nor rightly applied, that they being occupied in defence of their innocency, the others might have greater freedom to go about their hateful treacheries. The name is *puritanism*, which they detest, as compounded of all the heresies before mentioned. — *Dom. Eliz.* vol. 243, No. 25.

In April following (1593), "A Bill was preferred against the Barrowists and Brownists, making it felony to maintain any opinions against the Ecclesiastical Government, which by means of the bishops passed the Upper House, but was found so capitious by the Lower House that it was thought that it never would have passed in any sort, & that all the Puritans would have been drawn within its compass, but by earnest labouring of those who sought to satisfy the bishop's humours, it is passed, to this effect; that whosoever is an obstinate recusant, refuses to come to Church, & denies the Queen's power in ecclesiastical causes, or is a keeper of conventicles, being convicted, is to abjure the realm within three months & lose all his goods &

* Holmes's Annals, i. p. 115.

lands; if he return without license it shall be felony; they think that then it will not reach any man deserving favor. — *Dom. Eliz.* vol. 244, No. 124.

On 12 June, 1593, We read that "Penry son of Martin Marprelate was hanged lately, as two of the principal Brownists, Barrow & Greenwood were hanged before, so that *that sect is in effect extinguished.*" — *Dom. Eliz.* vol. 245, No. 30.

These extracts are sufficient, I think, to account for the Petition of the "subjects falsely called Brownists" above-mentioned.

The President read extracts from letters he had recently received from Charles J. Hoadly, Esq., Librarian of the State Library of Connecticut, as follows: —

"HARTFORD, Nov. 27, 1868.

"I beg leave to inquire of you, whether among the 'Winthrop Papers' there is any journal of the Governor and Council of Connecticut during the time of the administration of Fitz John Winthrop, or any portion or copy of such journal; and if there is, whether you would kindly permit me to copy it for publication.

"I am now engaged in continuing the publication of the Colonial Records of Connecticut from the point where Mr. Trumbull left off, — that is, June, 1689; and my present purpose is to bring them down to the year 1715. I shall include with the public records so much of the Council Journal of Governor Treat's time as is recorded, and the Council Journal during the time of Governor Saltonstall. There is a break in these journals from May, 1698, when Fitz John Winthrop was first elected Governor, extending over the whole time of his administration. These journals were not kept by the Secretary of the Colony. The Council usually sat where the Governor resided, and had its own clerk. It is not probable that the Council Journal of Fitz John Winthrop's time was ever in the Secretary's office. I understand that one volume of the Council Journal, of the time of Governor Saltonstall, was placed in the office of the Secretary of this State within thirty years."

"HARTFORD, Nov. 30, 1868.

"I write now to acknowledge your kindness in lending me a manuscript, which has come to hand safely. It is not a Council Journal, as

I had hoped, but a copy of the laws of Connecticut from 1673 (originally, before the first leaf was torn off) to 1698, and was once probably bound with a copy of the Laws of Connecticut, edition of 1673. It is, as I think, in the handwriting of Richard Christophers, of New London, and contains nothing but what is already in print except a law on page 7, as the manuscript now is, relating to Oppression,—a law which is not found on the Colony Records.

“When Mr. Trumbull, in 1852, published his second volume of Colonial Records, he had no idea that any thing was omitted from the record, nor did the means exist in the State House for making a collation of the laws. In 1856, the heirs of Hon. Thomas Day presented to this library, with other books, a copy of the edition of the laws of Connecticut, 1673, with manuscript additions to 1701, on an examination of which it was found that several laws were there found which were not on the regular record. In the volumes of Records which have been printed since the second, all the omitted laws have been printed which fell within the time covered by those volumes (1677–1706).

“Ten days since, I was so fortunate as to come into the possession of a copy of the laws of Connecticut printed in 1673, with a manuscript appendix similar to the manuscript lent me by you, in the handwriting of Secretary John Allyn himself.

“Beside the Council Journal of Governor Fitz John Winthrop’s time, I am very desirous of seeing a copy of certain laws from 1702, which were printed at New London by Thomas Short in 1709 or 1711. If you should happen to have a copy of that book, I would be glad to know it.

“I notice that John Winthrop was several times called to sit in Council in the year 1713, and was a Justice of the Peace. In vol ii. of the manuscript Records of the Court of Assistants, under date of May, 1702, is entered an action of John Wilson, of Rye, N.Y., and Mary, his wife, against Samuel and Joseph Lyon, of Greenwich, as heirs of Thomas Lyon, of certain land in Greenwich, which was delivered to Thomas Lions attorney in right of Thomas Lions former wife, M^{rs} Martha Johanna Winthrop, it being her maiden name. I do not find this lady mentioned in Savage, and possibly this marriage with Lyon may be new to you.”

“HARTFORD, Dec. 3, 1868.

“I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of ninety-two papers, ranging in date from 1647 to 1726, loaned by you to me for historical purposes, and which, with the manuscript of laws received last week, I hold subject to your call or order.

"Of the documents sent, about one-half are copies of records, the greater part of which have been printed by Mr. Trumbull or myself. There are, however, some copies of records, the originals of which no longer exist in the Secretary's office; the remainder are almost all interesting and valuable, — some of them I wish that I had seen six months ago, before the publication of my volume. I was particularly pleased with the commission to John Winthrop to act as magistrate at Pequot, 1647, because it had an impression of the Colony Seal fifteen years older than any we had hitherto known, and nine years before any mention of the seal occurs on our records. I have not yet had time to give the papers a careful reading, but enough to see that some of them are quite important.

"By mail herewith I send a copy of the fourth volume of the 'Colonial Records of Connecticut,' 1689–1706, to your address, for the Historical Society. I expect to have a few copies of a 'History of Connecticut during the Rebellion' put into my hands before long for exchanges, &c., and shall be pleased to forward one to the Society."

The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Hoadly for the volume of Records presented to the Library.

The President spoke of a letter he had recently received from the Hon. Hugh B. Grigsby, of Virginia, one of our Corresponding Members, from which he read the following extract: —

"You must not allow your absence to relieve you from the office of commemorating the worth of Mr. Rives, and of Governor Coles, from the chair of the Historical Society. Governor Coles was a pure man, who sacrificed all his hereditary wealth to his principles, having emancipated all his slaves in his early life. He was the intimate of Jefferson when in his youth; was the confidential secretary and friend of Madison, and the friend of Monroe. He was the cause of the reconciliation of Madison and Monroe, and thereby of Monroe's election to the Presidency. He was sent on an official mission by Madison to Russia, and was the second Governor of Illinois as a State. He was always pleased with historical studies, and was very diligent in the preparation of what he gave to the press. In his domestic life he was very lovely.

"A year or less before Mr. Rives's death, he sent me quite an elaborate sketch of his life from his birth to 1821, when he entered Congress. His character, too, was very lovely. I feel daily the loss of such a man."

The President said that he should not have required the kind suggestions of this letter to induce him to bear testimony to the varied excellences of those to whom it referred. He had been privileged to know them both as friends for many years past, and was no stranger either to their public services or their private virtues. Virginia, certainly, had sent no more accomplished statesman to the councils of the nation during the last half-century than Mr. Rives; nor had any one represented our country abroad with more distinction than he had done, at two most important periods, at the Court of France. There is good authority for believing that his influence with Lafayette, then in command of the whole National Guard of France, was decisive in regard to the course which was adopted in 1830, in placing Louis Philippe on the French throne.* Mr. Rives was well known to have opposed Secession with great earnestness in letters and addresses to the people; but after the Rebellion was once undertaken, he followed the fortunes of his native State, and became a member of the Confederate Congress. He had devoted his latter years to the "Life and Times of James Madison," a third volume of which has been published since his death. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to some of his views in regard to men or measures, this work has been everywhere welcomed as a very able and important contribution to our constitutional and political history, and no one will fail to regret that the author did not live to complete it. He was born in Nelson County, Virginia, May 4, 1793;

* See "Biographie Universelle," Michaud, Nouvelle édition, Tome 22. Art. "Lafayette."

was educated at Hampden Sidney and William and Mary's Colleges; and died on the 25th of April last, aged seventy-five years, leaving a most enviable character as a Christian gentleman. His death was announced to this Society by Colonel Aspinwall in May last, and an appropriate tribute paid to his memory.

The Hon. Edward Coles lived to a still more advanced age, dying at Philadelphia on the 7th of July last, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a man of most amiable and genial temperament, who had enjoyed the friendship and confidence of many of the most eminent men of Virginia and of the whole country. While a student at William and Mary's College, he was led to question the right of man to hold property in man, and he resolved to emancipate any share of his father's slaves which might fall to him. Keeping this resolution secret during his father's lifetime, — lest this portion of his inheritance should be diverted from him in order to defeat his plan, — he carried out his purpose in 1819, emancipating his negroes on a flat-boat on the Ohio River, while he was transporting them to Illinois, where he provided them with land and money, and put them in the way of earning their own living. He was afterwards sued for bringing negroes into Illinois for the purpose of emancipation, and condemned to pay two hundred dollars for each negro; but after several years the judgment was reversed. Meantime, in 1822, he had been elected Governor of the State, and had taken a very leading part in the struggle to prevent the introduction of slavery into the North-west Territory. Of that struggle, and of his

own share in it, he has given the following account in his "History of the Ordinance of 1787," a very interesting paper prepared by him for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:—

In Illinois, which was separated from Indiana, and organized first as a Territorial Government in 1809, and then as a State Government, and was admitted into the Union in 1818, the strife was continued with more or less violence. It was strongly displayed in the election of the Convention to form a constitution for the new State, when an effort was made before the people, and a still greater one in the Convention, to authorize the toleration of slavery in the State. In this, its advocates failed; but, not despairing of ultimate success, they continued their efforts until 1822, when it was made the controlling question in the election of that year. And although I, the anti-slavery candidate, was elected Governor, the Legislature wanted but one member to have a majority of two-thirds in each House, in favor of submitting the question to the people, whether there should be a convention called for altering the constitution; this one member was obtained in what I consider an unprecedented manner. Thus the question was submitted to the people under the influence of a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. Under the provisions of the constitution of 1818, when two-thirds of the members of each House of the Legislature should submit the question to the people, if a majority of the voters at the next election should be in favor of it, a convention was to be called to revise the constitution.

The introduction of slavery was not openly avowed by all the advocates of a convention, as the object in view; but it was well known to be so, and not denied by many, though there were certainly other objections to the constitution of

1818, which had their influence in increasing the desire for a convention to alter it. When this question came before the people, it produced peculiarly intense excitement, always attendant on the agitation of the question of the extension of slavery; and which in this case was increased by the manner in which it had passed the Legislature; and the advantage intended to be taken of a temporary inequality in the representation, whereby portions of the State favorable to slavery would have a greater influence in the Convention than they were justly entitled to. Having been placed in the lead, by the station assigned me, and my opinions and feelings being so warmly opposed to slavery as to make me leave my native state (Virginia), I soon placed my pen and exertions in requisition, and brought them to bear, doing all I could personally and officially, to enlighten the people of Illinois, and prevent their making it a slave-holding State. I trust I shall meet with indulgence from the zeal I have always felt in the cause, for adding, that it has ever since afforded me the most delightful and consoling reflections, that the abuse I endured, the labor I performed, and the anxiety I felt, were not without their reward; and to have it conceded by opponents as well as supporters, that I was chiefly instrumental in preventing a call of a convention, and making Illinois a slave-holding State. We were sustained by a majority of about 1,600 votes of the people, at the general election in August, 1824; and thus terminated the last struggle, the last effort of the slave party, to defeat the wise and philanthropic purposes of the Ordinance of 1787.

The President remarked, in conclusion, that he owed to Governor Coles an introduction to Mr. Madison, with whom he spent a couple of days at Montpelier, in 1832; and he could bear testimony to the very warm regard which was cherished by that illustrious statesman for his

old private secretary and friend. Governor Coles was born at the family mansion of "Enniscorthy," on the Green Mountain, Albemarle County, Virginia, on the 15th December, 1786.

The President announced the death of Don Manuel Moreno, M.D., a Corresponding Member, who died on the 18th of December, 1857, æt. 77; but the fact of whose decease had only at this late day come to our knowledge. Don Manuel Moreno was born in Buenos Ayres about the year 1780. In January, 1811, he went to England as first secretary to his brother, who was a representative of the then existing Buenos-Ayres Government to the Court of St. James. In April, 1815, he was banished by order of the government, and came to the United States, where he remained until 1821, when he returned to Buenos Ayres. In the year 1828, he went to England as Chargé d'Affaires.

Dr. ELLIS stated, that, at the last meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, it had been proposed to get up an expedition next summer to Gosnold's Island of "Cuttyhunk," in Buzzard's Bay. A committee of three had been appointed to confer with a similar committee from this Society, if it should be concurred in; and he moved that such a committee be now appointed.

At the suggestion of the President, the subject of appointing this committee was referred to the Standing Committee.

Mr. SIBLEY exhibited a fragment of an original Harvard College Monitor's Bill, for the years 1664-67 (of

which a copy is given below), and read the following communication respecting it from Mr. Franklin Bowditch Dexter, Tutor and Assistant Librarian in Yale College.

The enclosed paper * was found, Sept. 20, 1867, in a Latin Commentary on the Minor Prophets, which forms one of a

* *Harvard-College Monitor's Bill.*

	n 6	m 7	n 7	m 1	con 1	con 2	n 1	m 2	n 2	m 3	n 3	m 4	n 4	m 5	n 5
NOWELL												A	A	T	
FLYNT	A	A										A	A	T	
PYNCHON	A		A	A						A		A		A	
BRACKENBURI . .	A	A	A	A					A	A	A	A	A	A	A
WOODBRI DG . . .	A	A	A	A					A			A			A
ESTABROOK . . .									A						
STREET			T					A		A		A	A	A	A
ELIOT		A							A	A	A				
MICHELSON . . .	A	A						T	A	A		A	A		
MAN											A				
ATHARTON								T							A
FOX															A
CHISCHAUI		A								A		A		A	
JACOBS	A	A	A				T	A	T	A	T	A	A	A	A
BROWNE				A											
RICHERDSO															
PYNCHON		T		T				A	T			A	T		
FILAR		A						A		A	A	A	T		
BROWNE		A		T					A			A			
MASON			A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A		A	
ATKINSON	A	A	A												
FOSTER	A							A	A		A				
NOYCE	A	A							A						

series by Rudolph Walther, the Swiss Protestant Theologian, in Yale College Library. The volume (of which the title is, "In Prophetas Duodecim quos vocant Minores, Rodolphi Gualtheri Tigurini Homiliæ. Editio tertia. Tiguri, MDLXXII." Folio.) was supposed by President Stiles to have been among the books given to the Library at its foundation, and the foundation of the College, in 1700, by the Reverend Abraham Pierson, of Killingworth (Harv. Coll. 1668), the first Rector.

Within these leaves, the paper now brought to light has quite probably lain unmolested for over two centuries. One might describe it, physically, as a yellow fragment of coarse paper, about five inches by four, with three of its edges cut true by the knife, and the fourth torn off irregularly. The writing upon it is a list of twenty-three surnames, with various marks entered under abbreviated headings, in carefully ruled columns, against each name. A little attention will satisfy one that the list is a list of the twenty-three students who were in Harvard College during some one week of the academical year 1663-4, representing the classes of 1664, 1665, 1666, and 1667.

The manuscript has no divisions into classes; but, on comparing the Triennial, the first seven names here are seen to be the surnames of the seven graduates of 1664, arranged in the order in which the catalogue gives them, being that of family rank

Next are the Juniors, class of 1665, who graduated eight; two of which graduates, however (Gov. Joseph Dudley and Samuel Bishop), were not present when this list was used. The manuscript gives us the remaining six in the order of the Triennial Catalogue, and also one additional non-graduate member (Jacoms), of whose death in Senior year there is record elsewhere.

Next on the paper are the names of six Sophomores, of whom four only graduated in 1666. The two extra names are Pyncheon and Browne. Savage (Genealogical Dict., iii.

498) shows that a John Pyncheon was two years at Harvard, without graduating, at about this period: Browne it may be difficult to trace. In this class, apparently, an occasion for the not unknown punishment of "degradation" arose, before the end of the course. In the printed catalogue, the rank of Filar and Mason is altered from that seen here.

Three names finish the list, which are found in the same order in the class which graduated in 1667, though by that time four others had added themselves to that class; one of whom was John Harriman, the son of the New-Haven innholder, who seems from this to have had, not only his preparatory, but some of his academical, training, in New Haven.

We have, then, out of our list of twenty-three, twenty who reach graduation, and three who drop out before taking their degrees; while the corresponding classes, as graduated, number twenty-six.

The columns of marks come next: in general, it may be said at once, that the bill has a certain family likeness to the modern monitor's bill. Over each column is a number, and a letter or letters. The first column is numbered 6, then follow 7, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. From this it appears that the range of the numbers was from 1 to 7: evidently, they stand for the seven days of the week.

The letters above each number are *m* and *n*. Thus the first column is *n* 6, the next *m* 7, the next *n* 7, the next *m* 1. *M* and *n* very probably stand for morning and night (in the Latin forms perhaps); so that *m* 7 and *n* 7 mean morning and evening prayers on Saturday.

This disposes of all abbreviations over the columns, except the two which intervene between *m* 1 and *n* 1; that is, between morning and evening prayers on Sunday. These are *con* 1 and *con* 2, clearly for some such word as *concio* or *conventus*, used for religious meeting. It is noticeable that these two services are better attended by far than any other service on the bill.

The record begins with a Friday evening (*n* 6), and the leaf is torn off abruptly at *n* 5, or the next Thursday evening; so that it contains only the account of attendance at fourteen separate services. Part of the record below *n* 5 is gone. The marks given are with a capital A and T, which, of course, stand for Absent and Tardy (perhaps in the Latin forms).

On holding the paper to the light, one sees that the record was taken in the old fashion used in England to this day, a pin-hole being made to denote absence, and a second pin-hole added if the student came in later; the marks A and T were written subsequently with ink. Sometimes, we see mistakes were made, and the tell-tale pin-holes laboriously smoothed over until they have *almost* disappeared.

In this short week, from Friday to Thursday, there is unfortunately but one of the twenty-three scholars, a Sophomore, who is entirely punctual. It should be added, that he became a minister, and did not die young. As might be supposed, the Seniors are, on the average, the least regular, and the Freshmen most so. The most irregular attendant, however, is one Jacoms, whose name stands after Chischau, at the foot of the Junior class. Chischau (or Caleb Cheeshahteumuck) is the sole Indian graduate of Harvard; and Gookin, in his *Historical Collections of the Indians in New England* (Mass. Hist. Coll., I. i. 173), tells the story of Joel (here by his surname Jacoms), and his violent death in the later part of his Senior year.

Of these twenty-three scholars, the residences of all except Browne are known. Seventeen were from the immediate neighborhood, within a radius of fifteen miles; the two brothers Pynchon from Springfield; the two Indians from Martha's Vineyard; and the remaining one from the distant New-Haven colony. This was Samuel Street, of the Senior class, only son of the Rev. Nicholas Street, the colleague and successor of Davenport, in the ministry of the First Church of New Haven, from 1659 to 1674. The son was one of the

earliest teachers of the New-Haven Hopkins Grammar School, and then pastor in the adjoining town of Wallingford for over forty years, leaving a line of descendants who have remained until our time.

Two others on the list, besides Samuel Street, were to become Connecticut pastors; John Woodbridge at Killingworth and Wethersfield, and Nicholas Noyes at Haddam. Other conspicuous names are here: Eliot, the youngest son of the Apostle to the Indians; and Flynt, who became the father of the more noted "permanent tutor Flynt," who we may remember was invited in 1718 to become Rector of the newly named Yale College, but wisely preferred his easier berth at Cambridge.

The chief question that remains is, How did this scrap of paper come to New Haven? But only conjectures can be given in answer. We know that, at the date of the bill, the college Faculty consisted of President Chauncy and two or three tutors, or fellows. The Corporation Records extant are too meagre even to show the names of the tutors. It is quite likely that this Monitor's Bill went to the President, and was slipped into one of the books of his library. It is also possible that after his death, in 1672, this book may have been purchased by Abraham Pierson, one of his later pupils, of the class of 1668, and by him have been given (as President Stiles asserts) for "founding a college in this colony."

It may be added that the handwriting on the bill is not that of President Chauncy; also, that it is rather remarkable that the volume in which it was found contains no autograph or indication of its various possessors, from its birth at Zurich to its landing-place in the hands of Dr. Stiles.

The Library of Yale College, it may be stated in closing, has, among other like relics, three interesting books from the respective libraries of the three most famous Presidents of Harvard College during the seventeenth century.

First is a copy of the earliest English translation of Euclid's

Elements (by Henry Billingsley, London, 1570), with "Henrici Dunsteri liber . . . price thirty shillings," on the titlepage.

Then a "Summa Casuum Conscientiæ," with President Chauncy's autograph and motto (also in his own hand), "Qui auget scientiam, auget et dolorem."

And last, the copy of Keckermann's "Systema Logicæ," from which Increase Mather studied; and in which he left numerous signatures, dated in 1654 and 1656 (his Sophomore and Senior years), with specimens of boyish scribbling.

NEW HAVEN, March 30, 1868.

NOTE. — To facilitate comparisons, the following list of graduates, with the dates of their deaths, so far as known, is subjoined:—

1664.	Deceased.		Deceased.
Alexander Nowell, A.M., Fellow,	1672	Caleb Cheeshahteumuck, A.B.,	
Rev. Josiah Flint, A.M.,	1680	(Indian),	1666
Joseph Pynchon, A.M., Fellow,	1682		1666.
Samuel Brackenbury, A.M.,	1678	Joseph Browne, A.M., Fellow,	1678
Rev. John Woodbridge, A.B.,	1690	Rev. John Richardson, A.M., Fel-	
Rev. Joseph Estabrook, A.M.,	1711	low,	1696
Rev. Samuel Street, A.B.,	1717	Daniel Mason, A.B.,	
		John Filer, A.B.,	1723
1665.			1667.
Benjamin Eliot, A.M.,	1687	Rev. John Harriman, A.M.,	1705
Joseph Dudley, A.M., Chief Justice		Nathaniel Atkinson, A.B.,	
of New York, and Governor of		John Foster, A.B.,	1681
Massachusetts and New Hamp-		Rev. Gershom Hobart, A.M.,	1707
shire,	1720	Japhet Hobart, A.B.,	
Samuel Bishop, A.B.,	1687	Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, A.M., Fel-	
Edward Mitchelson, A.B.,		low,	1712
Rev. Samuel Man, A.B.,	1719	Rev. Nicholas Noyes, A.M. in 1716, 1717	
Rev. Hope Atherton, A.B.,	1677		
Rev. Jabez Fox, A.M.,	1703		